THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices at each head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in by Monday noon to insure insertion that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

J. P. DUNLAP,
Law. Office in the Court House. All business promptly attended to. (may26,1y.

KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

S. BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office at the late Dr. Geo. Allison, Third street, may5-6m.

C. HANDLER, Dentist, office over Mr. Thos. Green's store, Beaver, Pa. Great care in all operations, and warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. mar27-1y.

S. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa., office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention. jel2-1y

A. B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr3-1y.

M. McKEEBY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. Court. 70tf

F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east side of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar26-70-1y

J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, two doors west of the Court-House. apr12-71-1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28-1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28-1y

NEW BRIGHTON,

HAS COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, window-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden flower-seeds and fancy tools. Falls street, Brighton. sep27-71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, Manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St., practical workmen. Successors to George Hardy

LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, corner, near Fallston.

WINPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

SMITH, opposite Penn office, Broadway. Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25-71-1y

A. F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on each Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct5-71-1y

GERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions and Hardware, &c. Highest price for good butter. Entrance generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sep27-71-1y

WINTER.—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 32 Broadway. sep27-71-1y

W. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Willow-ware, &c., Broadway, Fallston.

RUTTLE, M. D.—229 Broadway, New York, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultations free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 P. M. sep27-71 1y

MAIN Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble. Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones, &c., at reasonable prices. Railroad st., opposite New Brighton. [sep27

MILLS, Barber, Tobacco, Cigars and Fancy Goods Furnishing Goods, Broadway. sep27-71-1y

READ & HARTZOG, Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, near Stemon's Confectionery, Broadway. jel2-1y.

UNION RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON. Meals at all hours; table supplied with the best of the season. Prices low. Wm. Stewart, corner of Pearl and Broadway. my24-71-1y

GREAT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Everything in Fruits. Three miles East of Fallston. mar26-71-1y E. THOMAS.

HILLIARD & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls street, New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Norton.) feb22-71-1y

J. P. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Broadway. Special attention given to wedding and ball suppers; oysters and ice-cream. [sep14-1y

A. J. SCHLESBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv. [sep14-1y

J. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway, Beaver. Photographs from re-touched negatives [sep2-1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21-1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and see them in third floor. [sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13-1y

BRIDGEWATER.

F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater. [sep27-1y

C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds. Back at McKinley's Run. aug20-71-1y

JOSEPH HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr13-71-1y

BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Specialties, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. [feb15-71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st, Bridgewater, Pa. feb8-71-1y.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Bridge st, Bridgewater. [sep14-1y

BURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Trimmings, Clothing and Trimmings, Bridge st, Bridgewater, Pa. [sep14-1y

ROCHESTER.

WILLIAM SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [sep14-1y

C. BEHLING, German Apothecary & Druggist. In Diamond, near Post-office. Prescriptions carefully compounded. feb23,1y

GEORGE SCHLEEIN, Agent.—Bakery and Confectionery Store and Ice Cream in season. Particular attention given to supplying Parties, Weddings and Balls. Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Rochester. nov1-1y

MRS. BURBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross Store, New York st. nov1.

GRAHAM BOYD, Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, Sulkys, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa [sep20-1y.

WISLER & LINNESBRINK, Dealers in Staple Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa sept.13,1y

JAMES H. CALKINS & CO., Well-diggers, Cisterns Bricked &c., Rochester Pa., near the Cemetery. sep20-1y.

J. W. HANKINS.—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine, New York and B. R. Ste Rochester. [feb2-1y

RICHMUND GROTZ, Gainsville, New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adams St., Rochester, Pa. jan18-1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds Brighton st., above the Factory. See adv't. [sep14-1y

SAMUEL C. HANSEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14-1y

BEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Queensware & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c., Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21,1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Dawson & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber Lath & Shingles. Rochester.

DOWLER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, Brighton, near R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19-1y

SPEER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. oct19-1y

J. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Opposite the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19-1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash ington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14,1y

VANPORT.

M. CORNELIUS & CO.—Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan10-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan27-1y

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Furnace, Brighton and centre, Fallston, Pa.

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his professional services in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Bauer and Broadway. sep13-1y

COAL and NUT COAL FOR SALE.

The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left at John May's, in Beaver, or at John Purvis' in Beaver, or at the Argus office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.—Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [jy5-1y] J. C. MOLTER.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

Of BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON ..... CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. [jun6,71-tf

Miscellaneous.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. apr26

Cash for Old Iron.

IN small or large lots. 1,000 tons wanted immediately, of cast and wrought scrap iron, for which the highest price will be paid. Inquire of GREER & CO., Rochester, Pa.—March 13-tf.

J. D. RAMALEY'S

OPERA

Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING

EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Goods sent to any address, on approval. may24-1y.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED

Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FAHNESTOCK'S,

And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS.

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;

ALSO,

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

—AT—

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 13, 1874: 1y: chdgmay8.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. D. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, O[illegible].
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, Md.

1y36-1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue.

PITTSBURGH

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'68:r

CHIMNEY TOPS.

THE undersigned are manufacturing Chimney Tops, all Sizes, Plain and fancy. They have all the facilities for making a No. 1 article, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

S. J. JOHNSTON & SON.
may23'72:tf.] Vanport, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Spring and Summer Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4:70:1y Bridgewater, Pa

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [9oct. 70tf

Pittsburgh Marbleized Mantel Works.

JAMES OLD,

193 *Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Boilers and Private Buildings. [dec5-3m

STAR BASKETS,

THE BEST BASKETS in the Market, FOR FARMERS, GARDENERS GROCERS AND FAMILY USE.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION LIST.

Address—

RANDAL KENT, Jr.

Star Basket Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr10:3m

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE.

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

ADDRESS—DR. C. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 24 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep13-1y.

Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy, and congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village, and rural residence, and business stands; mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—R. W. CARR & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency.
477 and 479 Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.
may3,tf.

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Holsery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Grain Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—[rtchgd.

HUTCHISON & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in

Iron and Wood Working Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.

Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Hose, Belting Packing and Mechanical Supplies,

Cor. Wood St. & 2d Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the Huntoon Steam Governor Knowles Patent Steam Pumps, Rider Cut Off & Caloric Engines, Union Stone Co.'s Emery Wheels, Apr24 3m.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in this county. Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a Bond need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries*, or liberal *commissions*, to *proper* men. Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar6:1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after June 3d, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.30 A. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 7.10 A. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	330PM
Rochester	353	1043	845	538
Salem				
Alliance	505	1257PM	1145	615
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	333	153PM	747
Wooster				
Mansfield	735	535	433	843
Crestline { A	905	610	500	1010
Crestline { D	920	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1058	838	750	11[illegible]43
Lima	1153	950	900	1245AM
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	310PM	1230PM	1140	355
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	417	306	235PM	510
Valparaiso				
Chicago	720	650	630	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	820AM	535PM	520AM	020PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1103	905	910	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	135PM	1133	1125PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	315	142AM	225	505
Forest	414	250	345	630
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	530	420	530	810
Crestline { D	550	430	1120AM	825
Mansfield	618	500	1205PM	900
Wooster				
Orrville	813	700	825	1108
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	950	850	440	1105PM
Salem				
Rochester	1154AM	1105	717	229
Pittsburgh	100	1210PM	835	435

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.10 p. m; New Castle, 2.55 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50 a. m. Youngstown, 10.30, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4.45 p. m.

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after June 2d, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	845AM	1215PM	335PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	535
Alliance	1130	234	617
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	125	421	
Pittsburgh	310	540	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	310PM	
Wellsville	805	425	
Bayard	1035	621	
Alliance	1133	557	735AM
Ravenna	1200PM	634	815
Hudson	1253	700	900
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	910	800	1015

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM	....	200PM	410PM
Bridgeport	555	....	210	650
Steubenville	700	....	315	540
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	310PM	500PM	
Rochester	740	810	605	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Wellsville	857	410	720	
Steubenville	945	502	....	
Bridgeport	1045	558	....	
Bellair	1100	610	....	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6.40a.m.	Bayard 9.45 a. m.
Bayard 12.10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 3.00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Prodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL, SOLE AGENTS.

nov29-1y.)

1872. Spring and Summer. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

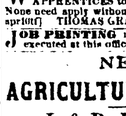
Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufacturing to the cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 & 55 Wood Street, [april-tf



T. J. CHANDLER,

Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in Dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1 '72:1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO APPRENTICES to the Carpenter Business. None need apply without good reference. apr10tf] THOMAS GRANT, New Galilee, Pa.

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE.

J. & R. HARSHA

Are engaged in the Agricultural Business at Rodger's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., on the P. & C. R. R., where they intend keeping Agricultural implements of all kinds. Agents for the Clipper Mower and Reaper, one of the best machines in the market. Also, Agents for the Sprague Mower and Reaper, a new machine that will recommend itself in any harvest-field. Agents for the New York improved Hubbard Mower and Reaper, the best Self Rake machine in the world. Agents for the well-known Woods Mower and Reaper, north side of the river. Agents for the

SUPERIOR MOWER AND REAPER,

a new machine that runs with screw power in place of cog wheel gearing. Will sell all the first class Mowers and Reapers. Also agents for the improved

BUCKEYE LOCK LEVER HAY RAKE.

Will sell other rakes if desired. Agents for the original

Howe Sewing Machine, Improved;

one of the best machines in the market. Will keep on hand

SPRING WAGONS AND FARM WAGONS

of the very best quality; which they will sell lower than they can be bought at any other place.

PLOWS,

of all kinds, at less than Pittsburgh Prices.

CORN SHELLERS, HAY CUTTERS, GRIND STONES,

and harpings; in fact, almost every thing kept in an Agricultural House. And as they intend canvassing Beaver county in the months of April, May and June (not to the hunt of office), they would say that those intending to purchase

MACHINES FOR THE COMING HARVEST,

would do well to wait until they call on them, as they will sell on better terms and for less money than any other agents. apr.25m.

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—:o:—

F. P. ROBERTS,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special inducements to *customers* from a distance [nov15-1y:chdgmar 17.

SELECT POETRY.

DEACON BROWN.

A Dialectic Excuse for a Good Man.

BY "JOHN PAUL."

It's Deacon Brown yer askin' about?
He hain't been round for a year;
They planted him last cabbage time,
Which is why he isn't here.
For pr'aps ye've observed as a gin'ral thing
That this ly'n' under ground
For a year or two don't make one feel
Pretty much like shakin' round.

His kerricter, eh? What, old Deacon Brown?
Well, I'm rather shamed to say
That he wan't much the sort o' saint
Sot up by Harte and Hay.
He never ceased in his sar'cal life—
I mention this with concarn—
He didn't know how, though he might a known
If he hed cared ter larn.

But it makes it rough for the chap that gits
The writin' of his blog.
To hev to confine the feller's slingin' ink
Over sich a bump on a log.
Who didn't amount to shucks in a row,
Who never was out on a tear,
And for tackl'n' a neat little game of "draw,"
Couldn't tell a "full" from a pair.

For the deacon just war a common cuss
O' the most ornariest kind.
Who never looked out o' the windows o' sin,
And durn't raise a blind.
Ye've no idee how parvarse he was;
I've hearn him remark—this limb—
That though he were raised in a Christian land,
One wife war enough for him.

His canal boat one'l—it was years ago,
When drivers both drov and steered—
Ron acro the bank jest above Penn Yan,
And some o' the fo'ks got skeer'd.
The ptios sot in the injin room,
And he heit his nozzle and swore,
And the desc spread himself at the camp plank,
A handin' the ladies ashore.

P'raps the desc, if he'd had the wearin's' some,
Would a changed ont better that t'ime;
But, considerin' of his broughtens up,
He didn't quite 'pear his grip.
Consortant like for the desc as me,
He'd careful vatch' in hand;
An' 'you can't 'spect much of a chap to shine,
Unless he spreads from a shute.

Gold and diamonds did the business ways will turn, 'tho' do yet and alchange in valuations; and Gold married the princess. He built her a magnificent palace in one night—or his Genie did—on a vacant lot owned by her father, that he had a frontage of 100 feet on the principal street, and was 150 feet deep. (The Sultan had refused $200 a front for the lot, repeatedly.) And then they proceeded to live happily.

But one day a dervise came to town, and, connected with one of the side, shows was the wicked magician. He saw the palace, heard that it was built up in one night by Alladdin, and divined the truth at once. The Gen'e Slave of the Lamp must have been a boss carpenter! He devised a plan for obtaining the lamp. He got some bran new ones and went to the palace when Aladdin was away crying, "Old lamps for new," when one of the kind girls traded off the magic lamp, ignorant of its value as of everything else. Having thus made Aladdin a lamp-lighter (than he was,) the magician, assisted by Genie, transported the palace, together with the princess to the heart, of Africa—one of the most remarkable examples of riches taking wings that has ever fallen under my observation.

Aladdin searched high and low (to say nothing of Jack and the game) for his missing wife and real estate, and in sheer desperation he at length joined an expedition about to penetrate the interior of Africa in search of Dr. Livingston. He didn't find the doctor, but he did find his palace. He communicated secretly with his wife. She drugged the Magician's "bitters" one night and got possession of the lamp for Aladdin, and by its means the palace was transported back to Arabia, though it probably was no more transported than Mr. and Mrs. Aladdin were at getting home.

All lived happily after that, except the wicked magician, who, as a punishment for his eccentricities, was compelled to be confined at hard labor all his life as a comic writer.

A Remarkable Scene.

A Charlton, Worcester county, Mass, corre spondent of the "Boston Journal," writes of date June 13th: Last evening we were treated to a rare atmospheric phenomenon. About five o'clock dark clouds suddenly gathered and an occasional rumbling of thunder was heard. This continued until about seven o'clock, when it seemed as if this elevated section of country had become the center around which the lightnings danced fantastically. At one time the writer noticed a stream of forked lightning start at west-southwest, moving along the horizon and ending about north-west. It was just before sunset, the sun shining brilliantly through the thin filaments of clouds in the west, and the west and north, far into the east, were brilliantly illuminated by what seemed to be one grand blaze of fire. In the east was also seen, set off more vividly by the black clouds behind, the foot of the rainbow, surrounded by innumerable smaller ones of tints somewhat lighter than the central one. In the meantime the air seemed to be heavily charged with electricity, imparting that peculiar sensation to the body which one feels after having been submitted to a shock of electricity. Yesterday morning was fair and bright, and the atmosphere exceedingly bracing, but at noon it had become very sultry, the heat scarcely endurable, which continued until about four o'clock, when the first premonitions of the storm were noticed. Charlton, it will be remembered, is the highest elevation of land between Boston and Springfield, on the Boston and Albany railroad.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

BY A. M. GRISWOLD.

Aladdin was an Arabian knight, who reached a high degree, although nothing but the son of a poor tailor originally.

Aladdin was one of the most careless good-for-nothing boys I ever knew. He wouldn't learn a trade, unless it was to trade jack-knives, but loitered away the most of his time on the street. His father worked himself up so because he couldn't make his son work, that he died in a fit—the only fit as his customers said, that ever came out of his shop. Then Aladdin became more indolent than ever. Yet, as showing the enduring love of a mother, although he nearly bored the life out of her, she continued to board him.

One day a traveling magician came along and "showed in their town.—He saw Aladdin, took a liking to him as suited to his purpose, and offered to take him traveling with him, and if he wanted to become a magician, he would learn him how to "magish." This just suited Aladdin, who always wanted to go with a circus; so he went.

They left town that night on foot (as magicians are often compelled to do when business is bad), and proceeded in the direction of the next town, where, as the magician said, they were holding a fair, and a show would pay, he had worked the fairs, and knew.

But instead of going there he led Aladdin into a deep valley. Arrived at a certain rock, the magician, by some magic spell (for he was a capital speller) opened a great hole in the ground as readily as though he had been an earthquake, much to the surprise and alarm of Aladdin. Then the magician, facetiously remarking that it was a fine opening for a young man, ordered Aladdin to descend and bring him a certain lamp he would find there, threatening the direst penalties if he failed to comply.

"Now, see here, old man," said Aladdin, "fun is fun, and I like fun as well as anybody, but aint this running it into the ground?"

There being no help for it, he descended first receiving the magician's magic ring, together with instructions. But wasn't it cruel to take A-ladd-in so?

It was a magic cavern, of course, and filled with fruits and vegetables of the finest gold, as they always are. He saw more gold "turnips" than a watch factory could turn out in ten years; carrots two hundred and fifty carats fine: gold cabbages that have been made on the National Treasury: and diamond squashes worth money enough to squash all the indictments found by our united grand juries. When he saw an orchard hanging full of golden apples, he exclaimed: "Here's just old fruit," and filled his pockets with them.

Finding the lamp, he returned to the entrance of the cavern, and asked the magician to help him out.

"Not till you give me the lamp," was the reply.

"Then you won't get it," retorted Aladdin, who feared some trick, which so enraged the man of magic that he threw down the stone which closed the cavern, shutting the poor boy in. He took on, of course, as any other boy naturally would under the circumstances, we

The Beaver Argus.

I. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 26th, 1872.

THE Philadelphia *Press* (Forney's paper) says that Russell Errett, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, concedes, in private conversation, that the Cameron-Mackey-Treasury Ring State ticket will be overwhelmingly defeated at the October election.

THE Cincinnati newspapers are largely occupied with the settlement of two disturbing questions. One is, why Judge Stanley Matthews should suddenly have been retained by the Administration officers with a $10,000 fee in a Government case after his declaration that he purposed supporting Grant instead of Greeley if he should become the nominee of the Liberal Republican Convention, and did not regard the Tariff question as of importance enough to cause any division. The other is, whether it is true that Mr. Settle, the President of the late Philadelphia Convention, was there only paying for the extraordinary privilege he received of representing the United States Government as Minister to Peru without going from North Carolina drawing $10,000 therefore, and conducting his North Carolina business without interruption. *The Commercial* seems to consider both of these among those things which no fellow can understand.

IF there is a man living who thoroughly understands American politics and the wants of the American people, that man is Horace Greeley. He has had every opportunity to acquire this knowledge, and these opportunities have been improved to the utmost. In a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and whose foreign and domestic policies receive their shape and color from the popular will, journalism furnishes the very best political school. The successful conductor of a great newspaper must necessarily possess not merely an accurate comprehension of the workings of the governmental machine in the past, and thereby obtain a clear and vivid conception of its merits and deficiencies but he must live—so to speak—with his finger on the popular pulse, and catch from thence those premonitions which betoken the coming of events whose direction are to be controlled by prompt and judicious statesmanship. It is from his observations and suggestions that statesmen derive most of their ideas, and not unfrequently the measures which change the fate of nations. The diplomacy which brings peace at home and respect abroad, originate not in cabinets or congresses, but in some humble editorial room, where the inmate surveys the horizon with impartial eye, and points out the path of safety and of duty. It is the press which makes and unmakes Presidents, which sets up and pulls down administrations, which dispenses deserved praise and distributes merited punishment; and he who can properly wield this gigantic engine, must have the most valuable of those qualities which enter into the composition of an able ruler.

None but a first-class intellect could gain and hold the rank which Mr. Greeley occupies in the journalistic profession; and to the ample brain with which nature has endowed him, are added the long experience and acute observation. It has been his business, as well as his pleasure, to study closely the shifting phases of national affairs during the last forty years; and a disciplined judgment, backed by an honest purpose, has enabled him to look below the surface of things and grasp the causes where others saw only the effects. He has been as ready to rebuke the blunders and crimes of the Republicans of that of the Democratic party; and, whatever differences may exist as to the correctness of his views, the bitterest enemy will not deny that they have been dictated by conscientious conviction, and advocated with a zeal which springs alone from patriotic impulses.

Mr. Greeley is now, and always has been, both by association and natural sympathy, very close to the masses of his countrymen. He has investigated their condition, political and social, more critically than any man of his day; he requires no enlightenment concerning their needs, no encouragement to see that those needs are so far as practicable supplied. He will bring to the presidential chair—should he be elected—a ripened wisdom, an incorruptible integrity, an ardent love of republican institutions and principles, and a generous ambition to earn the gratitude of a free and intelligent people by faithfully and honorably discharging every duty imposed on him. Nor will these duties be embarrassed by intrigues for a second term, and thus the most dangerous temptation to misrule which can beset an executive is avoided in advance.

With the above qualifications, the course of Mr. Greeley—if elected—may be easily predicted. Honest and honorable himself, he will select honest and honorable men as his counsellors; and no considerations of private feeling or political expediency will induce him to prostitute the public service to personal aggrandizement, or reward partisan services regardless of the necessary qualifications. Loving the whole Union, and not a part of it; regarding the Northern and Southern people as members of the same family, and entitled to the same rights he will, by his influence and example, remove the last vestiges of the rebellion, and give us once more a united and happy country.

Administering equal and exact justice to all, granting exclusive privileges to none; fighting corruption whenever and wherever it shows its head; recognizing and respecting the superiority of civil to military authority, and opposing that tendency to centralization which has lately grown to an alarming extent, the nation under his guidance will go back to the solid foundation, and learn again the lessons of liberty regulated by law which Jefferson taught. A lust for new territory will not lead him to insult weak nationalities, ignorance or contempt of international usage will not induce him to make the republic the butt of England and the laughing stock of Europe. He will ask for nothing which is not right, submit to nothing which is wrong. A horde of hungry relations will not draw sustenance from the public, and officers of the army will not be detailed for service at the White House; bribes, in the shape of presents will not be accepted as a part of the perquisites of the chief magistracy, and the first office in the gift of the people will not be used as a huckster's stall for the emolument of the temporary occupant. Horace Greeley is pledged by his record, by his character, by every thing which constitutes his manhood, to make a President worthy of the name.

LET us suppose that the following notice appeared in the ARGUS of Feb. 7th, 1872:

> The evidence—circumstantial and direct—seems to be conclusive that a fellow at New-Brighton, named Bill Smithers, is a rascal of the vilest kind. He has been holding some little official position for some time past, and there remains no doubt but that he has been using it, not for the purpose of benefitting the public, but almost solely to fleece the tax payers and enrich himself and his cronies. Numerous other misdemeanors are laid to his charge. We have known Bill, by reputation, quite well for a number of years back, and we have no doubt but that all the ugly things that are said about him are strictly true; and, were we a resident of New Brighton or vicinity, we would train our chickens to roost high, and at the same time not trust ourselves to keep a tight grip on our pocket-book whenever Bill came within reach. To make a long story short, he ought to be in the penitentiary; and made to suffer in the flesh for the many corrupt practices and moral delinquencies charged up against him.

But Bill is sharp, plausible, and has abundant means at command. He uses his wits and money to avoid arrest, bestows presents upon men of influence, is an active man in his party, knows how to run politics and in his turn becomes a candidate for office, succeeds in getting the nomination, whereupon the ARGUS is expected to come out in this style:

> It affords us no little degree of satisfaction to announce to our readers that the Hon. William Smithers has succeeded in obtaining the nomination of our party for the office of *State Senator*. This is one of the very best nominations that could be made. Mr. Smithers's ability, integrity and moral fitness are well-known to be of the very highest order. He should not only be cordially supported by every Republican in the county, but we are inclined to think the Democracy ought to go for him too. Hurrah, then, for the Hon. William Smithers! and the man who hurraths for any one else, or doubts anything, we may say in the future in his behalf, can have "a head put on" himself by hailing us on the street, or calling at the ARGUS office at any hour between sun-up and sun down, Sundays excepted.

Of course, the above is all suppositious, but how far short of the reality would it come if the advice of a large number was heeded? For months past the ARGUS, and nearly all the other papers of the State, have had matter in their columns all going to show that General Hartranft was a regular Bill Smithers in his official transactions as Auditor General. Now, however, he happens to be the Republican nominee for Governor, and because some of us decline to throw up our hats and make asses of ourselves by declaring him to be a paragon of honesty, &c., we are accused of "treachery toward the ticket." Not only are politicians engaged in making charges of this kind, but ministers of the gospel are helping it along. God pity such duty teachers as these—they need reconstruction themselves far worse than do those for whom they pretend to labor.

THE Electoral vote has been printed from time to time in the papers, but it has generally been incorrect, because it has not included the supplemental apportionment provided for by the last bill for that purpose. The following table is accurate, containing the additional delegates to represent the Congressmen-at-large, given to a few of the Eastern States for their fractions:

Maine	7	Kentucky	12
New Hampshire	5	Tennessee	11
Vermont	5	Indiana	15
Massachusetts	13	Illinois	21
Rhode Island	4	Missouri	15
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	6
New York	35	Michigan	11
New Jersey	9	Florida	1
Pennsylvania	29	Texas	8
Delaware	3	Wisconsin	10
Virginia	11	California	6
North Carolina	11	Minnesota	5
South Carolina	5	Oregon	3
Georgia	11	Kansas	5
Alabama	10	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	7	Nevada	3
Louisiana	8	Nebraska	3
Ohio	22		
Total			357

It will be seen that the total electoral vote is 357. Under the Constitution a majority of all is required for a choice. This will be 181.

A. MORNEY BATES, U. S. Attorney for Utah, is now in Washington city consulting in regard to Mormon matters. He has drawn a Grand Jury composed of six Saints and six Gentiles who will present six test cases against Mormons for polygamy under the law of 1862. The cases are to be tried in accordance with the last decision of the Supreme Court, and the object of the trial is to have a final decision from this court upon the several cases under United States law brought up in a regular way.—The District Attorney says plural marriages are decreasing rapidly, and if the Supreme Court decides against the Mormons i. the cases to be presented, they will give up polygamy.

IN regard to American indirect claims a Geneva special dated June 22d says the question has been definitely settled, and in a manner unexpected by the members of the Court. The American agent and counsel having been instructed to declare that the United States did not seek a money award for indirect losses, but only desired the settlement of the principle, Lord Tenterden, on the part of his Government, called attention to the article of the treaty which gives the arbitrators only authority to consider claims in relation to money award, and submits that since the United States declared they did not seek money award for these classes of claims, they could not properly be entertained by the Court. The American counsel thereupon demanded judgment on this issue by the Court. The court took time for its decision, but is known to have decided against the admissibility of the indirect claims. This judgment will be delivered, it is said, when the Court meets on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and is reported to be acceptable to both Governments.

ONE of the strangest of the Administration office-holders at Washington, last week, made an estimate of Horace Greeley before the Baltimore Convention. The fact is the more noteworthy because the officer is one of the shrewdest observers of political events, and one whose judgment as to the future is received with respect everywhere. He says that he has little doubt that Mr. Greeley will have 517 delegates out of the 724 on the first ballot, and that of the delegates already chosen by the several States 317 are favorable to Greeley and only 13 against him; these being from Oregon, Delaware, and one from West Virginia. He also says there is a powerful effort making on the part of some of the old Hunkers of the Democracy to defeat Greeley before the Convention by a "*coup de etat*," and circulars in great numbers have been confidentially sent abroad *for* that purpose. The scheme as developed is to secure the States of Arkansas, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and New Jersey which, it is held, would do much toward controlling the Convention. The office-holder, however, unhesitatingly admits that Mr. Greeley will be nominated, and that the contest in November will be a very close one.

A RELIABLE report comes to us that a large body of Indians have started for the Texas frontier, determined upon commencing a general Indian war. Already two fights have taken place between their advance and the whites, in which four of the latter were killed.

We are thus seeing the same programme carried out by the savages that has been the rule for years. It seems that the only thing left for the Government is to send such a force against the incorrigible Indians as will entirely defeat them, and then to put them upon their reservation and keep them there by actual force. There is no truth in these Indians.—they will foul the Government, and make every kind of promise when taken at disadvantage, but on the first chance they will rob and kill the very people that have spared them.

The Peace Commissioners, the Friends, and all the disinterested and honest men who have been trying to christianize the Indians cannot deal with these troubles. In their place must be sent the army. There is no other way, and the sooner it is adopted the sooner we will stop the murdering of useful and valuable citizens.

HERE AND THERE.

—During a recent trial at Rockport, Illinois, Judge Laird interrupted the testimony of a lady witness remarking that it was not relevant. The Lady raised her head, and with a look made of injured innocence, inquired: "Well, sir, am I telling this story, or you?" The Judge allowed her to talk as long as she wanted to.

—In one of the courts a juryman being called and not answering, the usual notice that he would be fined was pronounced against him; upon which a person who stood by said to the Judge. "You may fine him as much as you please, but I don't think that you will recover the fine, for I saw him buried about a week ago.

—An important discovery of coal has recently been made near Missouri Valley, Iowa, three veins having been struck ranging from thirty to forty-two inches in depth, eighty feet below the surface, and the indications are that they will yield abundantly. Strong indications of coal have been found near Council Bluff of late.

—The statement which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Hon. Charles Francis Adams, nominated by the Anti-Secret-Society Convention at Oberlin, was a Mason, is declared by his son to be without the least foundation.—He says that his father never had any connection with Free Masonary.

—A few days ago the waters of Lake Ontario rose two feet and three or four inches above the ordinary level, then receded about the same distance below the usual level, making a variation in the height of the water of nearly or quite four feet and a half every twenty minutes. There is no apparent cause for the commotion.

—At San Francisco Tuesday evening of last week, a comet appeared in midheaven. Moving rapidly and somewhat irregularly, it passed across the sky northeasterly, and disappeared. Apparently ascending again, it come out like a star of the first magnitude. The tail was wavey and luminous, like rose colored vapor. It was in sight six minutes.

—Accidents are numerous in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. During a recent week, four men were burned by explosion of fire damp, one by explosion of gas, one killed by a blast, one car coupler lost two fingers, a boy was killed by the falling of cog wheels, and numerous minor accidents, all of which occurred in the vicinity of Tamaqua.

—There died in Massachusetts lately an eccentric genius named Sol. Hewer Sanborn, who by will bequeathed his mortal remains to Dr. Holmes and Prof. Agassiz, to be prepared and placed in any museum of anatomy chosen by them. Of his skin, two drum heads were to be made, and given as souvenirs to two friends of his youth, and in return, they were to have beaten upon the drums, at the base of Bunker Hill monument, Yankee Doodle, at sunrise every 17th of June.

—Well, of many and of various libel suits have we heard, but never before have we read of a libel suit brought by one man against nineteen of his fellow creatures! In Howell Co., Mo., in July, 1870, a meeting was held which passed resolutions denouncing Col. Monks and his friends as "a law defying clique." Stung to madness by this action, the Colonel has sued the nineteen who voted for the resolution; and what is more, has laid his damages in the sweet little sum of Sixty-five Thousand Dollars. If he should recover, the nineteen can hold hold another meeting and take up a contribution.

—In *The Elmira Daily Gazette* we read of the dreadful effects of the Philadelphia "enthusiasm" upon a delegate by the name of Bridgman. This gentleman, who is the editor of *The Penn Yan Express*, from the time of his reaching Philadelphia until the moment of his departure, shouted, hawked, yelled, and roared for Grant. Now and then he stopped to eat, or to drink something, after which his shrieks were more piercing and his loyalty more thunderous. One effect of this was, that when he arrived at Elmira he could not speak above a whisper; his hands were blistered four blisters deep; his nails were all knocked off, and each thumb was worn off up to the first joint. All the hair was singed from his head by the fervent heat within, and "one eye was closed out of respect for the loss his hair." "Certainly," says *The Gazette* "a more frightful demonstration of the terrible effects of 'enthusiasm' could not be imagined." Commenting upon this physical and psychological exhibition, *The Gazette* says: "We think Bridgman will get a Post Office." What does this mysterious and occult suggestion mean?

—An Austrian is said to have discovered, by means of a microscope, in a stone taken from the pyramid of Dashour, many interesting particulars connected with the life of the ancient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of the mud of the Nile, chopped straw and sand, thus confirming what the Bible and Herodotus have handed down to us as to the Egyptian method of brickmaking. Besides these materials, the microscope has brought other things to light—the debriss of river shells, of fish and of insects; seeds of wild and cultivated flowers, of corn and barley, the field pea and the common flax, cultivated probably for both food and textile purposes, and the radish, with many others known to science.

—The riot which recently occurred at Smyrna between the Greeks and Jews, is said to have arisen out of the prevalent Eastern superstition that the Jews mix the blood of Christian children in the unleavened bread for the pass overrites. As it happened, the body of a Christian child which had been missing since the previous day was washed up by the sea. A report was at once spread that its jugular vein had been divided, and the excitement among the Greeks soon manifested itself. The Jews wherever met were ill treated, and two of them were murdered.—The victims were old women, and are said to have defended themselves with much bravery. It was not until the garrison of the town—three hundred strong and other forces had been called out that the riots were put down.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator McClure Opens the Greeley Campaign in the North—A Significant Speech.

MANSFIELD, Tioga county, Pa., June 20—Senator McClure dropped in upon us yesterday, and delivered the annual address before the Annual Association of the State Normal School last evening to a very large audience. His subject was "Our Teachers." This morning he visited the Soldier's Orphan' School, and addressed the pupils, with Representative Mitchell. A joint committee of Republicans and Democrats urged him to deliver a political address, and he finally consented to speak this afternoon. Business was generally suspended, and nearly the whole community, of both sexes, met in the Town Hall this hot afternoon and heard an address of over an hour in length, with profound attention.

He spoke very dispassionately, but positively of the demoralization resulting from unwise and selfish personal rule in the State and nation, and urged that party lines be disregarded to maintain the manhood of the citizens and the supremacy of the civil authority under all circumstances. He did not name any State candidates, but urged that no party prejudices should make Republicans vote against those candidates who are honest and competent, and have honest surroundings and associations. Professor Allen, founder of the State Normal School, Judge Humphries, Colonel Johnson, ex-Representative Elliot, and many others of the leading Republicans of this vicinity, participated in the meeting and are working actively for Greeley.

The War-horse Cameron.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinati *Comercial* says: Poor old Simon Cameron has also shaken the dust of Washington from his feet, and, nursing his foxy nature goes back to Pennsylvania. Cameron was ruined when he was made chairman of the Foreign Relations committee in place of Mr. Sumner; without one single element intelligence with respect even to our own country, to say nothing of foreign countries; without the least understanding of what the "term international law" means; with ignorance of geography, knowing nothing of diplomacy, destitute of any appreciation of the value of history and precedents, with no skill in anything save the manipulation of party politics, and he brought to his new duties the intelligence only which taught that he was in every respect unfit for the place. The main duties of the chairman of Foreign Relations have, therefore, fallen on the second member of the committee, Mr. Harlan, who has managed them without complaint from any source. Cameron himself has been absent much of the time during the past session. The fact is Cameron is too old to perform the active duties of a senator. His strength as a politician is daily failing, and were it not for the 4 doz. bottles of champagne which he daily drinks, his doctors say he would decline rapidly. His age now is very near seventy-four, and there are but few men who have attained his years who have had such a restless, laborious busy life as his. Repose he has never known. Whether controlling a newspaper managing a bank superintending a railroad, running a convention, governing the politics of the state, or a public officer, his life has been one of unceasing care and anxiety. He has now formally given out the word that he will no longer be a candidate for public office, and when Cameron says this he means more than the vice-president does by his words.

The attitude of politics in Pennsylvania and the disorganization of the republican party there are due to him more than any other cause. He has lost his skill in managing, and the result of the October election in that state will show that when he wrought the nomination of Hartranft he struck a more serious blow to the administration than any of its enemies could have struck. His term of service in the senate expires with the time of the present administration, March 4, 1872.

Forney on the Situation in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which supports Grant and Wilson, but repudiates Hartranft and Allen, contains the following in its issue of last week:

Our only danger, and the only element that bodes Grant and Wilson evil in November, is about fifteen hundred corrupt politicians, all told. These are threatening the independent and honest Republicans, who have resolved to defeat a part of the State Ticket with the defeat of Grant if they do not bow to their dictation and acquiesce in the selection of the men they have chosen to rule over this grand old commonwealth and control its finances.

The threats of these men would be impotent and meaningless but for the fact that the entire machinery of our politics is in their hands, and the knowledge we have that they will hesitate at nothing to accomplish their base ends. They are acquainted with the Tweed-like methods of defeating popular will by ballot-box stuffing and repeating, and they have a long purse and a flexible conscience. They openly boast upon the streets that they will count in their man if the majority against him be not too great. If, as we expect, in the event that they do not yield to the demand of the people and remodel their ticket, the seal of condemnation is set upon them by an overwhelming majority, they say they will retaliate upon the Independent Republicans, who have never faltered in their devotion to the party and who are true to Grant, but who will no longer submit to the rule of crime and incompetency, by voting for Greeley and counting him in in November. This is their programme, and a nicely-laid, clever scheme it is, and worthy of the men.

But will it win? Will the people of Pennsylvania, upon whose rights and independence these men have been yearly encroaching until they think that the Republican voters of the state are but slaves to do their bidding and ratify their will, allow these unscrupulous and corrupt tricksters to succeed? We think not. We know they recognize the great disgrace and danger of continuing the rule of the men who are attempting to rear a Tammany Hall in Philadelphia. They are faithful, both to their country and their party, and they realize that the men who are engaged in this plot are a danger to the one and a disgrace to the other.

A VESSEL ABANDONED.

A Remarkable Voyage—Praise Worthy Conduct of the Captain of the Norwegian Bark Aristides.

Norwegian Bark Aristides, Olsen, from Barrow, arrived June 16 at New York, and anchored on the Bar, and the next morning made the following report: Took the northern passage and had fine weather; has been nineteen days west of the Banks. June 5, latitude 42 55, longitude 60 30; fell in with the Norwegian brig John Anderson, from Philadelphia for Stettin, in a sinking coodition; took off the captain, his wife and nine men, and brought them to this port. Captain Anderson made the following report:

Left Philadelphia may 24 with a cargo of 2036 barrels of petroleum; had fine weather up to June 2 in lat. 29 50, long. 65 55, when I sounded the vessel had sprung a leak. I placed six men at the pumps, put found the leak increasing. I then put all hands to work at the pumps and continued pumping night and day until the morning of the 5th; at 6 a. m., in lat. 42 25, long. 60 30, I sounded the pumps and found sixteen feet of water. The men being completely exhausted from steady pumping, and seeing the water gaining on them, refused to stay by the vessel any longer. I saw there was no possibility of saving the vessel. I came to the conclusion to abandon her. I at once got one of the boats out and placed my wife and five men in it, and made her fast astern of the vessel. I kept four men on board with myself. The vessel at the time was steering N. by E. At 5 p. m. the Norwegian Bark Aristides, Captain Olsen, from Barrow for New York, hove in sight; seeing our signals of distress he bore down to us and took myself, wife and crew, eleven all told, on board his vessel and brought us to this port. I wish to return my sincere thanks, on behalf of myself and crew, to Captain Olsen and crew for the kind manner in which they treated us while on board their vessel.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

A Man Chains His Wife to a Heavy Weight—A New Method of Curing Intemperance—Burns Her Mouth with a Poker to Prevent Her Putting the Intoxicating Cup to Her Lips.

Last night one of the mayor's patrol had his attention drawn to a bare-headed, lightly draped woman, who had a heavy chain padlocked to her neck, and a large metal weight, weighing fully thirty pounds, attached thereto. Thinking she was an escaped lunatic, he at once took her into custody and lodged her in the lock-up. She gave her name as Eliza Martin, and stated, while they were relieving her of her bonds, that the chain and weight had been placed on her by her husband, and that his cruel treatment to her had been such that she left home with the intention of drowning herself. She was met on Market street by a couple of young men, who dissuaded her from the rash act, and she was, when captured, wandering about the streets in an almost exhausted condition. This morning Mayor Blackmore instituted an investigation, and there she informed him that her husband's name is Arthur Martin; that he had been in the habit of treating her in the way that was seen the night before. She also said that on last Friday he had deliberately heated a poker red-hot, and burned her with it, and that his object in doing so was to prevent her from drinking liquor. The woman's appearance was miserable in the extreme, and if her statements are correct, we have here a sample of cruelty in our midst hardly second to that practiced by the most savage barbarians.

Martin was arrested this morning at the instance of Chief-of-police Irwin, who made an information charging him with assault and battery. A *Leader* reporter visited him in cell No. 6 at the lock-up, to see what manner of man it was that could chain his wife and abuse her as he is alleged to have done. We found him to be rather a large, respectable looking individual, of probably fifty years of age, and giving no outward signs of being such a brute as was supposed. He, in short, looks like a sober, well-to-do draymman—that is, we understand his business—and one not likely, so far as we could judge, to be guilty of the conduct presumed against him. But, nevertheless, appearances in this instance were deceptive.

His statement is briefly this. He is a drayman for S. P. Shriver & Co., and with his earnings supports a family including himself, wife and eight children at his house on Seventh avenue near the foot of Prospect street. For a long time back Mrs. Martin has been so addicted to drinking that she has not only been perfectly useless in taking care of her children, but has made away with considerable of his money and brought reproach on his good name. In order to stop this he concluded to take the law into his own hands, and in order to do so effectively purchased a chain and secured her to a bed every morning before going to his labors. It did not appear to work well, however, for nearly every time she managed to break away, and would be absent when he returned to dinner—in short, would not be at home again until he would send the children skirmishing around the neighborhood for her, when she was generally picked up in some out-of-the-way place in an intoxicated condition. He had applied this treatment for several days back—we don't know how long, and he will not state the length of time. But last evening she broke loose and was locked up. He says the injury on her mouth was occasioned by a fall; though in relation to his burning her on the mouth with a poker he is reticent.

A hearing was given the prisoner this morning and the information having been read to him, he acknowledged he had chained her and detailed the reason he had for doing so as given above. He attempted to justify himself because of the trouble the intemperate habits of his wife had given him, and described at some length how she stole money from his clothes wherewith to satisfy her cravings for liquor. No longer ago than Monday he says he missed a ten dollar note from his pocket-book. When asked whether he had burned her mouth with a poker, he equivocated and said he did not remember of having done so. The mayor held him in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, and at last accounts he was in search of the requisite bondsman.

The chain with which he secured her is heavy enough to hold a dozen women. It is just long enough when doubled, as he was in the habit of rigging it, and being attached to her neck, and the weight to hold her in a very uncomfortable stooping posture while sitting down. The outrage in thus binding her was one that not even the serious cause which he alleged can excuse, and it is more than likely that justice will make such an example of him that similar inclined individuals will adopt some other method of family discipline.

A Terrible Wreck on the Coast of Labrador.

The following details have been received of the loss of the sea-fishing vessel Huntsman, with forty-five men, on the coast of Labrador, April 28th:

A tremendous gale set in from the north-east, and the field-ice was quickly broken up into floes, and formed into one of those drifting "packs" that are so dangerous. Scores of huge ice-bergs were also moving about, rending the field-ice with their blows, as if with the hammer of Thor, and dashing against each in wild commotion. The fierce nor'easter was pressing the ice upon the land, and under the lee of the vessel, grim and frowning, were the savage shores of Labrador. The only chance of the Huntsman lay in battling her way through this pack near the shore, so as to reach the more solid ice at some distance, where she might find a harbor of refuge. For a time she fought her way bravely dodging the onsets of the floes, escaping marvelously the crush of the meeting icebergs, and seemed to have a charmed life. But before she could clear the dreadful pack of ice monsters that were roaring around, night came down, dark as pitch, and the storm seemed to increase with the night. Blinding snow-drifts swept along the sky—the freezing spray fell upon the deck—the wind howled aloft, the noise of the crushing floes was awful. The ill-fated Huntsman was now at the mercy of the waves, and in the grim darkness nothing could be done to avoid peril. About 9 o'clock a tremendous sea struck her, hurling her bodily on Fish Rock, where she began immediately to break up. Three of the crew leaped overboard, hoping to escape, just as she was about to strike, but the poor fellows were struck by a floe and killed in a moment. The remaining fifty-nine men took to the rigging, as the sea was breaking over the ship; but they were only a few minutes there when the masts went overboard hurling the whole of them into the seething children. Forty-five of them sank to rise no more, or were crushed amid the floating ice-masses, the Captain and his son among the number. Seventeen managed to scramble upon the ice, but in most pitiable plight; some had both arms broken, some broken legs and ribs. Only three escaped uninjured. What an awful situation for human beings! Lying maimed on the ice, writhing in agony, the sea drenching them, the fierce nor'easter chilling them, darkness around, the blows of the frost giants resounding on all sides and making night hideous. At any moment the ice on which they lay might be rent in pieces, and they hurled into the boiling surges. No wonder they almost envied the fate of their comrades, now at peace beneath the waves. When morning at length broke, after the dreary hours of that terrible night, they saw a vessel at some distance with the auspicious name of Rescue. The poor fellows managed to crawl along the ice, aiding one another as best they could, the sound men half carrying the others with broken limbs, and so they passed over nearly a mile of broken ice, and at length got on board the Rescue, more dead than alive. One of the saddest features in this case is that the whole of the men who perished belonged to one little fishing village, called Bay Roberts, which is now litterally a "place of weeping," for there is hardly a family but has lost a connection or member.

The Democratic Bugbear—What is It?

From the Hartford Post (Ind.).

The great, and indeed almost the only argument for the re-election of President Grant is that his defeat will be the defeat of the Republican party and the restoration of the Democrats to power. There are some [illegible] who are engrossed with these words who are engrossed with the fear of it. They wring their hands over it. And they want everybody to vote for Grant and say no more about it, because if they don't there's danger of the dreadful Democrats coming back and electing James Buchanan or James K. Polk, or some such dead person. Well, we hope to have a proper horror of a Democrat, that we appreciate the pure cussedness of the creature, and have an adequate conception of the dreadfulness of his possible return. But let us turn over the possibilities of the case a little. Buchanan is dead to begin with. So also are James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce, and a good many others. Let's not be afraid of them any more. We have had a sort of idea that the Rebellion had been put down and the war ended; that the Union and its authority had been restored in all the States, Slavery abolished, and the freedmen given the ballot and made citizens. Do you suppose there's any danger of the re-establishment of Slavery? or of the disfranchisement of the blacks? or of a new rebellion being started by the men who worried through four years and failed in the one they made such long and careful preparation for? If you do, by all means vote to perpetuate military government and continue the rule of the carpet-bagger and thief in the South, till the country lies desolate and the danger disappears. Would it be a calamity to have Cameron displaced for a man like Buckalew, or Chandler for a sober gentleman, or Pomeroy for an honest man, or Howe for a statesman? Or would it be disastrous to the country if such men as Ben Butler, and Farnsworth, and the gang of railroad congressmen should be omitted from a congress and their places occupied by different—they could hardly be other than better—men?

Greeley is Running in Spite of the Newspapers.

From Brook's N. Y. Express.

A morning journal, anti-Greeley, has quoted, and is yet quoting, many, nay, very many, Democratic journals, that oppose Greeley's nomination at Baltimore; but the compilers thereof do not seem to comprehend this fact, that Greeley is running, in spite of the newspapers, as well as the politicians. All, or nearly all, the old Republican politicians in Cincinnati opposed Greeley, and were for Adams and others; but out from the hopper, enthusiastically, too, came Horace Greeley. The fact is, the people have got it into their heads that Greeley is their man, their candidate, and the opposition of the newspapers, and of some politicians, too, but stimulates their zeal. Once in every ten or twenty years the people break loose on the Presidency, and they are running loose now; and we do not see how we can make them, either as Democrats or Republicans run with "the machine" unless "the machine" runs with them. The more time Democrats have had to think of Greeley, the more they are running for him, as we see and hear from all the Democratic conventions, save that in little Deleware. It is not only a spontaneous outburst, as in Tennessee and New-York, but a conclusion—a logical conclusion—as in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri; nay, everywhere, except Deleware.

Fight Between a Man and a Hyena.

The Indian papers publish the following account: "A party of six natives coming toward Deyra through Mohun Pass were attacked by a hyena; it made straight at one of them, and flew at his throat. The poor fellow stretched out his hand to keep off his assailant, on which the hyena bit them severely; his companions, instead of coming to his aid, took refuge in some adjoining trees. The man, finding himself thus deserted, and his hands in a mutilated state, pluckily turned on his enemy, and seized his nose with his teeth, tearing out in the best way he could for assistance. By this means he secured the animal, and his companions, taking courage, came down from their secure position, and belabored the brute to death with sticks. I saw the unfortunate man at the dispensary, where he had gone to have his wounds dressed, and was shown the head of his enemy having his teeth marks on the nose. I believe this is almost unprecedent instance in the annals of natural history, as a hyena is well known as a cowardly brute, never venturing to attack man, but preying chiefly on dogs, carrion, and young children.

MISS NELLIE GRANT.

Correspondence Between Her and Queen Victoria.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has received through private sources a letter written by Miss Nellie Grant to Queen Victoria, previous to her recent visit to Windsor Palace. Its charming simplicity and thorough good sense, if it be authentic, put beyond question all doubts as to the nature of the visit and the feeling which prompted it. It reads as follows:

LANGLEY'S HOTEL, May, 1872.

My Dear Lady and Queen: I am embarrassed at the honor of an official request, given through a high officer (your Lord Chamberlin, I think), to be presented to your Majesty. I should dearly love to see you, that I might tell my father and mother that I had thus been honored. I am but a simple American girl; that I am the President's daughter gives me no claim to your recognition as a sovereign. If, with the kind lady who is acting as my *chaperon*, I might visit you, I should be very glad. Our secretary of legation hints at some political significance in this opportunity. I cannot so interpret it, and would not wish to be so received, because it would not be right, as I am nothing in American politics, and I am sure father would not desire me to appear other than my simple and very humble self. If, with this explanation, your Majesty will allow me to visit you, I shall be greatly honored and be very proud.

I have written this note of my own motion, and because I think it the right thing to do. I am your Majesty's very obedient servant and admirer.

NELLIE GRANT.

The reply is equally refreshing, and betrays a spirit which does more honor to the British Queen than multitudes of other actions for which her subjects have loudly applauded her.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Miss Nellie Grant:—I have instructed Lady——to convey to you this note, and we shall receive you as the daughter of your honored parents, without the intervention of our high officers of State. I shall accept your visit as an "American girl," and there shall be no other significance in the fact than your kindly expressed desire to see the lady and not the sovereign. I shall find it pleasant to forget that I am Queen in receiving you to-morrow afternoon at our palace of Windsor.

VICTORIA.

☞There are ten papers published in Lancaster county, which is, perhaps, the most intelligent, reading, and Republican community in Pennsylvania. Of these ten papers six are Republican, three Democratic, and one Greeley. Of the six Republican papers only two support the candidates nominated at Harrisburg for Governor and Auditor General with any heartiness or strength. One, the *Volks freund*, German, prints the entire ticket, but has nothing to say in its favor. The three others, the *Express*, daily, and the *Inquirer* and *Enterprise*, weekly, oppose its election with all their rabidity.—*Phila. Press.*

NOMINATIONS.

REFORM REPUBLICAN.

President—Horace Greeley.
Vice President—B. Gratz Brown.

ANTI-MASONIC:

President—Charles Francis Adams.
V. President—Charles H. Howard.

LABOR REFORM:

President—David Davis.
V. President—Joel Parker.
Governor—William P. Schell.
Supreme Judge—James Thompson.
Auditor General—Elias Billingfelt.

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

President—James Black.
V. President—John Russell.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

Governor—S. B. Chase.
Supreme Court Judge—Joseph Henderson.
Auditor General—Barr Spangler
Congressmen-at Large—Geo. F. McFarland, A. J. Clark and Benj. Rush Bradford.

REPUBLICAN.

President—Ulysses S. Grant.
V. President—Henry Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN:

Governor—John F. Hartranft.
Supreme Judge—Ulysses Mercur.
Auditor General—Harrison Allen.
Congressmen at Large—Harry White, Lemuel Todd.
Delegates at large to Const'l Convention.
William M'Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; N. McAllister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; Jas. L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Jr., Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Abney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors at Large:
1 Adolph E. Borie. 2 John M Thompson

Electors:

1 Joseph A. Bonham,	14 John Passmore
2 Marcus A. Davis,	15 S. Freeman,
3 G. Morrison Coates,	16 Jesse Merrill,
4 Henry Bumm,	17 Henry Orlady,
5 Theodore M. Wilson,	18 Robert Bell,
6 John M. Boomall,	19 John M. Thompson,
7 Francis Schroeder,	20 Isaac Frazer,
8 Mark M. Richards,	21 George W. Andrews,
9 Edw and H. Green,	22 Henry Lloyd,
10 D. K. Shoemaker,	23 John J Gillespie,
11 Daniel R. Miller,	24 James Patterson,
12 Alexander H. Hilton,	25 John W Wallace,
13 Theodore Strong,	26 Charles C. Boyd.

BEAVER COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET:

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Henry Hice.
Congress—William Henry.
Senate—J. S. Rutan.
Assembly—S. J. Cross.
Associate Judge—M. Lawrence.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Reg. & Recorder—James I. Stokes
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Commissioner—Daniel Neely.
P. H. Director—John White.
Auditors—Chas. A. Houn—Dr. C. G. Riggs.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Trustees—D. McKinney—Saml. Moorhead.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET:

Governor—Charles H. Buckalew.
Supreme Judge—James Thompson.
Auditor General—William Hartley.
Congressmen at Large—Richard Vaux, James H. Hopkins, Hendricks B. Wright.
Delegates at large to Constitutional Convention:
Jeremiah B. Black, George W. Woodward, Wm. Bigler, F. B. Gowen, H. A. Lamberton, A. A. Purman, James Ellis, Geo. M. Dallas, John A. Campbell, Wm.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., June 26th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ column,	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
1 column,	23 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7:55 a. m.; Accomodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7:55 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Johnston.....C
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.....1
New advertisements—Danchy & Co.....C
Special Notices—Wm. Buchling.....1
Bridge Notice—County Commissioners.....2sq3w
Notice in Com. Pleas—John Caughey.....2
Adv—Notice to Contractors.....1sq3w
Sealed Proposals—J. G. Johnston.....1sq3w
Vinegar Bitters—Danchy & Co.....1
New Advertisements—J. Weaver & Co.....1sq4w
Special Notices—R. Steinfeld.....4
Special Notices—H Noss.....C
Special Notices—Bert & Walsh.....4
Special Notice—Drs Gleason.....50
Special Notice—John Conway.....8
Advertisement—Borough Ordinance.....5sq
Notice in Partition—John Gamble.....5sq
Executrix' Notice—J. Jackman.....1sq3w
Administrators Notice—T. A. Anderson.....1sq3w

The English language consists of twenty-five thousand radical words, of which Shakespeare uses fifteen thousand; and it is the vernacular of seventy millions of human beings.

H. Noss takes pictures in all kinds of weather, but it is not so well to choose a day when the sun shines too bright. Come one came all, Broadway, New Brighton.

Flowers.—It may be laid down as a general principle that a larger proportion of white flowers are fragrant than those of any other color; yellow comes next, then red, and lastly, blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black.

GENTS' furnishing Goods, every variety, best and most Fashionable quality, always on hand at Bert & Walsh's, clothing house, Broadway, New Brighton.

Asparagus.—It is said by physicians that asparagus is very beneficial in cases of rheumatism and gout. Slight cases are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage.

EVERYBODY goes to H. Noss, Photographer, Broadway, New Brighton. Get your pictures for the 4th of July.

Haden't it to Spare.—"I don't care much about the bugs," said a young man of emaciated appearance at a fashionable boarding house the other day, "but the fact is, madam, I haven't the blood to spare: you see that yourself."

A FARM FOR A STORE.—A first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good location, near to the best markets in this county—now doing a good business—can be had for a good farm. Store and building valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. The best reasons given for wanting to exchange. Apply to or address, Stevenson & Wittish, Beaver Falls, Pa. [jel2:tf

Spectacles.—The latest fadge is spectacles with galvanic "fixing" at the ends of the side pieces, which are to send a current of electricity through the brain and nerves and all the rest of it. The man with the "eye cups" will please step aside and let the man with the electric spectacles come up. People who tamper with their eyes either by using things positively injurious or by employing useless appliances, and thus neglecting proper medical aid, are probably as abundant as ever.

A New Photograph Gallery has just been opened by J. Ubalto in D. Miller's New Brick, Bridgewater, with all the latest improvements in the art. Entire satisfaction rendered. je12:4w

Meadows.—The general impression is, that the most economical plan of farming, is to get the land in grass, whenever circumstances will admit, and to raise the smaller articles for market, in place of the cereals. This will depend on the facilities for marketing, and the capacity of the farmer to undertake a troublesome business—but under all circumstances on every farm ample provision should be made for a goodly sized hay crop. If you have a meadow and it is found to need renovation, as soon as your grass crop is secured, harrow it, and broadcast thereon a compost of 2 bushels bone dust, 5 do. ashes, and 1 of salt; let these remain in piles for two or three weeks before applying it. This will be found the cheapest and most permanent renovator you can apply.

ICE Cold Sparkling Soda Water, drawn from marble fountains, flavored with pure fruit Syrup—always fresh at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. je19:8t

Drowned.—Mr. William Harrager, of Scotch Hill, Clarion Co., and one of the most respectable citizens of that vicinity was drowned at Miller's Eddy, on the Clarion river, last Monday evening. It appears that he was thrown off a boat owned by himself, which he was trying to get loose from a raft on which it had been thrown in the gorge at the Eddy. The boat was swinging around when the oar in some manner knocked him overboard. He rose and tried to swim, but it was supposed he was hurt, and before assistance could reach him he sank. At last accounts his body had not been found. He leaves a wife and several children.

Castoria—a substitute for Castor Oil—a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years experimenting by Dr Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the child it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the Liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you and he will always keep it.

On and after the 1st of July, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, except importers of those articles who sell only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of five dollars per annum, with regard to the amount of his annual sales. The exemption of persons whose annual sales do not exceed $100 is repealed by the new law.

Mr. Seth C. M'Clure, long a resident of this county, but lately residing at West Branch, Iowa, in renewing his subscription to the ARGUS a few days ago, sent along with the cash, the following lines, which we heartily appreciate:

I think the ARGUS is the best
And cheapest paper in the West;
Some articles in it appear
Worth the subscription a whole year;
Besides, the ARGUS in its turn,
Has thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

That's all I have to say about it;
I would not like to do with out it;
These are the thoughts, you may be sure,
Of your well wisher, Seth M'Clure.
(And if my name I hit the "C"
That rhyme and metre may agree.)

ONE car load of Canton City Flour, for sale at wholesale and retail at Speyerer & Sons', Rochester.

A GREAT many persons complain about corns and bunions, but never stop to inquire what causes them; now here we have it, nearly the whole cause is in not having Boots and Shoes that fit neatly. If you wish your feet free from them get your shoes of Umstead & Hartzog, who will guarantee a good fit. They have just received a nice assortment of shoes, Gaiters and slippers, call and see them, Broadway, New Brighton. je5:tf

Charge it.—I rode to town the other day with Sam Stower. He was in a "deuce of a hurry." He had sold a tub of butter to be delivered at the station that day, and he had a field ready to sow with wheat. He didn't know how to spare the time, but he "needed the money," and so harnessed his team to deliver the butter. This he did, got his cash, and, returning from the station, stopped at a store to get two pounds of tea, a pound of coffee, a pound of allspice, five pounds of sugar, and a gallon of molasses. He hustled them into the wagon, and, as he was untying the tie-strap, he shouted to the merchant, "Charge it."

After we had started home, I said, "Why did you not pay that bill? You had the money in your pocket."

"Yes; but you see I had got to buy some clover seed of Peter Juniper, who only deals in cash—don't give credit. Then I have got a bill to pay at the milliner's. My wife wants a new bonnet, so does daughter Sally, and last year's bill is not paid; and the women folks said they would not ask for any more credit there until it was, so I've got the fifteen or twenty dollars to pay up last year's bill, or they can get their head-gear. The fact is, Garrulous, I'm behind time all the while. These middlemen do take the life-blood out of us farmers."

"Bah!" said I. "That is all nonsense.

There are two words, Stewer, that you should never speak to a man or woman of whom you make a purchase; nor should you allow any one to say them for you. If you will agree to do so, I will warrant that within two years you will be out of debt, a free, happy and independent man; and that what you buy will cost you from seven to fifteen per cent. less than it does now!"

"What words?"

"Never say 'charge it!' Never allow any one to say 'charge it.' The man who does it has to pay a good round per cent. for the use of the money he thus borrows—more than any farmer can afford to pay. I've tried it Stewer, and I know. You have often wondered how I always manage to have ready money. It is because I do *not* say 'charge it.' It is because I *will not* say 'charge it.' It is because I will not buy what I cannot pay cash for. And it is because when I do buy, I can get it cheaper than you can, because I do pay cash for it, and you say 'charge it.' That's what ails you, Stewer. And you'll always be a Stewer, and in a stew, a long as you say to anybody, 'charge it.'"—*Rural New Yorker.*

BERT & WALSH, Agents for the justly celebrated Singer Sewing Machine,—Broadway, New Brighton.

The Heated Season.—In accordance with a custom fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, denizens of the fashionable world of cities must migrate during the present and next month to the sea-shore, lakes, mountains, or some cool, picturesque and quiet place like Beaver borough, or be forever tabooed in polite society. The fortunate possessor of a "cottage by the sea" has little difficulty in complying with this inexorable mandate, but when business is dull and money scarce growlings are heard in unintelligible patois about stocks and gold markets and a financial crisis, all of which subterfuges are quietly ignored by the feminine portion of the community, who are busily engaged in the superintending of traveling toilettes and the packing of Saratoga trunks. About dresses and styles for sea-side and country wear what can one say? The watering place costumes will be gorgeous in the extreme; but, those ladies who go to quiet country places, like our pleasant borough, more for recreation and enjoyment than for show, will pay less attention to fashion in its more costly forms, and be satisfied with grenadine, victoria, lawn and other less expensive materials. The new fabric called "Batistie" is exceedingly fashionable this summer. It is very cool, thinner and more wiry than the ordinary linen. Suits made of this material are braided, embroidered and trimmed with insertions of edgings of black, white and unbleached lace. Amongst the toilettes shown us at one of our furnishing houses was a costume of ecru batiste. It has two box pleated frills on the skirt, headed by a bias fold and white guipure insertion. The overskirt has an apron tied back with bouffant back breadths. The edge is cut in large points and fringed, while perpendicular rows of insertion are down each breadth. The beautiful basque has a postillion and watteau trimming.

PLENTY of those Fashionable Coats, at $2.75, at R. Steinfeld's.

Couldn't see It.—The worthy pedagogue who "teaches the young idea how to shoot" in a neighboring district had occasion recently to correct a little boy named Johnny. Now Johnny had what is called the sulks because he was whipped, and in order to convince him he was justly punished, his teacher made the following argument:

"Now, Johnny, suppose you were riding a big horse to water, and had a keen switch in your hand, and all at once the horse were to stop and refuse to go farther, what would you do?"

John stifled up his sobs for a moment, and looking up through his tears, innocently replied, "I'd cluck to him sir."

"But, Johnny, suppose he wouldn't go for your clucking, what then?"

"I'd get down and lead him, sir."

"And what if he were obstinate, and would not let you lead him?"

"Why, I'd take off his bridle and turn him loose, and walk home, sir."

"You may go to your seat, Johnny."

Johnny could not be made to see the necessity of using the switch.

FRANK GRAY still sells those fashionable suits at R. Steinfeld's.

Not so Bad.—Peter Cartwright, the reverend pioneer Methodist, used to be annoyed by a noisy but not over pious sister, who would get off on a high key every opportunity she got. At an animated class meeting one day the surcharged sister broke out with: "If I had one more feather in the wing of my faith I could fly away and be with the Saviour." "Stick in a feather, O Lord! and let her go," fervently responded Brother Cartwright.

NEW Goods constantly received Bert & Walsh's clothing house Broadway, New Brighton.

A Manly Answer.—All honor to the boy who cannot be laughed out of doing right. Four boys, pupils in a boarding-school, were engaged in a game of cards. The fifth was not standing looking on to see how the game would go, but was engaged in work of his own. It so happened that one of the players was called out.

"Come!" said the others to their companion. "It is too bad to have the game stop here in the middle. Come and take his place."

"I do not know one card from another."

"That makes no difference—we will teach you. Come, now; do not let our sport be spoiled."

The boy perceived that this was the decisive moment. Ah! just such are the critical points which are sometimes the turning-points in life. His resolution was immediately taken. He made no more excuses, but at once planted himself square on principle.

"My father does not wish me to play cards, and I shall not act contrary to his wishes."

This ended the matter. It established his position among his companions. It compelled their respect, and preserved him from temptation in the future.

FINEST suits, best, fits, lowest prices. Bert & Walsh, Broadway, New Brighton.

Training Girls.—Training girls for household duties ought to be considered as necessary as instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and quite as universal. We are in our houses more than half of our existence, and it is the household surroundings which affect most largely the happiness or misery of domestic life. If the wife knows how to "keep house," if she understands how to "set a table," if she has learned how things ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how the furniture should be dusted, how the clothing should be repaired, and turned, and altered and renovated; if she knows how purchases can be made to the best advantage, and understands the laying in of provisions, and how to make them go the farthest and last longest; if she appreciates the importance of system, order, tidiness, and the quiet management of children and servants, then she knows how to make a little heaven of home,—how to win her children from the street; how to keep her husband from the club-house, the gambling table, and the wine-cup. Such a family will be trained to social respectability, to busines success, and to efficiency and usefulness in whatever positions may be allotted to them. It may be safe to say, that not one girl in ten in our large towns and cities enters married life who has learned to bake a loaf of bread, to purchase a roast, to dust a painting, to sweep a carpet, or to cut and fit and make her own dress. How much the perfect knowledge of these things bears upon the thrift, the comfort, the health of families may be conjectured, but not calculated by figures. It would be an immeasurable advantage to make a beginning by attaching a kitchen to every girls' school in the nation, and have lessons given daily in the preparation of all the ordinary articles of food and drink for the table, and how to purchase them in the market to the best advantage, with the result of a large saving of money, an increase of comfort, and a higher health in every family in the land.

GRAND PICNIC, July 4th, at Cannelton, Pa. Reading Declaration of Independence by Dr. W. C. Shurlock, and an address by Hon. J. S. Rutan. Dinner, Supper, Fire Works and Dancing. All are invited. [je12;3t.

Butler County Oil.—There is great excitement at present, in our neighboring county of Butler, over the rich developments of oil recently made in its limits. Last week's CITIZEN says: "From all parts of our county where wells are drilling, we hear good news. The Fairview district is the centre of interest at present. All the wells there so far are a success. Several new strikes have been made since our last issue. About Millerstown several new wells have been commenced. One on the farm of Rudolph Barnhart and one on that of David Barnhart, are fairly under operation. The Jamison well on the Connoquenessing, we learn, still gives evidence of being a good one. It is not to the necessary depth as yet. The timbers, etc., for the contemplated well on Bonnie Brook, near the old Brinker mill, about four miles east of Butler, are upon the ground, and the work of drilling will soon be commenced The wells drilling around Sunbury, we learn, are still progressing favorably. The fastened tools in the Thorn Creek Well, we believe, have not been removed as yet. An oil tank on Bear Creek, near the bridge, was struck by lightning on Wednesday last, and, with 800 barrels of oil was destroyed. It was with difficulty the bridge was saved.

Notice.—From and after this date until the first of September next the County Commissioners will meet on Saturday of each week only. apr10tf

The Commencement Exercises of the Beaver Ladies' Seminary took place last week. After the examinations of the respective classes on previous days, the following programme—which took place at the U. P. Church in this borough, before a large audience—closed the session:

"Caprice Militaire," (*Kelterer*) Miss Annie Wilson, Beaver, Pa. "Dancing leaves," (*Mattei*) Miss Della Caughey, Beaver, Pa. "Kiss me mother, kiss me darling," (*Root*) Chorus by Class. Essay—"It might have been," Miss Mary E. Caughey, Beaver, Pa. "Caprice de Concert, (*L. Hoffman*) Miss Georgie Eberhart, New Brighton, Pa. "Child and deer," (*Mrs. Pendleton*) Miss Lizzie Peacock, Princeton, Pa. Essay, Waymarks, Miss Lillie A. Cunningham, Beaver, Pa. "Sounds from the ringing rocks," (*Walters*) Miss Bessie Stone, Beaver, Pa. "Bird Song," (*Gumbert*) Miss Amelia A. Poe, Georgetown, Pa. Essay—"Study to mind your own business," Miss Mary A. Gordon, Rochester, Pa. "Trio"—for piano, violin and organ on the opera of Martha—(*Brisson*) Miss S. Wilson, Prof. Manning and Prof. de Ham. "Air composed by King Louis XII (*Arranged by Ghys*) Miss Jennie Cunningham, Beaver, Pa. "Little Sam," (*Will S. Hays,*) Emma and Eddie Weyand, Beaver, Pa. Essay—"Labor necessary to refinement," Miss Kate C. Nannah, Rochester, Pa. "Fairy tales," —A waltz for piano and violin, (*Faust*) Miss Della Caughey and Prof. Manning. "I'm a merry Zingara," (*Balfe*) Miss Amelia Poe. Essay —"A peep into to-morrow by the light of to-day," and Valedictory, Miss Sallie A. Wood, Hookstown, Pa. "Cascade of roses," (*Ascher*) Miss Sadie Wilson, Beaver, Pa. Conferring Diplomas; "Graduates' Song," (*Concone.*) "Overture to William Tell," (*Possini*) Miss G. Eberhart, Prof. Manning, Prof. de Ham. "Good-Night," (*Thomas*) Class.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLANES LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BRO'S., Pittsburgh Pa., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ Take no other." The market is full of imitations. Apr3:6m.

Gunpowder.—A little sulphur; a little charcoal, and a little nitre, ground together, and we have that wonderful mixture which rules, for good or for evil, the destinies of men. When gunpowder is ignited, the solid is almost instantly converted into gas, which, were it fired under water, and the gas cooled down to the ordinary temperature of the air, would be found to occupy 900 times the space of the solid powder. Gases are, however, known to expand with an immense force when heated; and as the gases of gunpowder are, ordinarily projected at a red heat they are consequently greatly expanded, amounting it is estimated, to more than 2,500 times the volume of the powder burned; and it is here we see whence springs the power of projection of fire arms. Great as are the evils of wars, the use of gunpowder has shortened their duration from years to days.

Five Hundred Thousand.—500,000 Bottles of *Green's August Flower* has been sold in this State in three months. We only ask you to go to the drug stores of Hugo Andriessen, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester, or Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Pa., and get a bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size at seventy-five cents. Every Bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia, or Liver Complaint, Sick-headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Impure Blood, or deranged Stomach and Liver. Use Dr. Boschee's German Syrup for consumption. nov29;1y.

Caution.—There are a great many extraordinary things in this world, but when a circular informs us that eleven ears of corn are grown on three stalks, and that 290 bushels of corn of this particular variety are grown on a little less than one acre of ground, we beg to be permitted to say that belief in such a story is asking a little too much of our credulity.

Cure for Felon.—Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. The following prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap it around the part affected and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured—the felon is dead.

Struggles do some people talk of "getting over" a great sorrow; overleaping it, passing it by, thrusting it into oblivion. Not so. Not one ever does that—at least no nature which can be touched by the feeling of grief at all. The only way is to pass through the ocean of affliction solemnly, slowly, with humility and faith, as the Israelites passed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf narrows and narrows before our eyes.

For your cigars and tobacco go to W. Beuchlings' in the Diamond, Rochester, where a full assortment is kept. je22:3w

Killed by Lightning.—About 12 o'clock a. m. on Sunday last, John Olson was struck by lightning and instantly killed while standing in the back door of a building in the west end of Lawrenceburg, Armstrong county. He was a man apparently about 23 or 24 years of age. About one week previous to the fatal occurrence he was married to one of the occupants of the house in which his earthly career was so suddenly terminated. A number of females were in the building at the time, some of whom were shocked, but no one was seriously injured.

W. BEUCHLING in the Diamond, Rochester, keeps a No. 1 ice cold Soda Water Fountain, and Syrups. Call and see him. je26:3w

Grace Greenwood writes from California in praise of the mud baths at the Geyser Springs, 1,200 feet above the sea level. Theodore Tilton is curious to know if Grace herself tried the process, declaring he would go across the Continent to see Grace in a mud pickle. Was Tilton ever a cruel boy who went about kicking off the heads of poor frogs found frozen up in the mud? There's a suggestion of mischief in such far-reaching curiosity. Chiguons, at least, would hardly be safe topping off an intellectual knob in such a tempting situation.

W. BEUCHLING in the Diamond, Rochester, is receiving pure and fresh drugs every week from the east. He will sell to his patrons nothing but the purest articles and ask the people only to buy once and they will be satisfied with both quality and price. His stock of patent medicines is very complete. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. je26:3w

Newspapers.—Horace Greeley thus hits the nail on the head: "It is strange how closely men read the papers. We never say anything that anybody don't like, but we soon hear of it. If, however, once in a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that; nobody seems to notice that. We may pay some man a hundred compliments and give him a dozen puffs, and he takes it all as a tribute to his greatness, and he never thinks of it; never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say things this man don't like, or something that he imagines is a reflection on him or his character, see how quick he fires up and gets mad about it. All our evils are duly charged to us, but we never apparently get any credit for what good we do.

WELL MATED.—July 4th, linen clothing, of good quality, well made, and the reasonable price at which S. & J. Snellenburg sell them. Broadway, New Brighton.

CLOTHING, Clothing, Clothing for the millions at S. & J. Snellenburg's Broadway, New Brighton.

Postal Changes.—The new postal law makes many changes of general interest in existing postal regulations. The most important is the authorization of the one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed matter, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain some years since. The price of the card and stamp will be one cent, although if a card manufactured by private parties and not by the Government, is used, the regular three cent postage will be charged. The postage on circulars, newspapers, &c., which under the law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for every two ounces or less. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effect; but the Postmaster General, in the absence of a certified copy of the law as passed, is as yet unable to issue any instructions to the postmasters throughout the country in relation to the postal card system.

WHEN next you need a suit of clothier try S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

Raspberries.—Comparatively few people ever eat a really good raspberry. To have this delicious fruit in perfection you must raise it in your own garden and take a little pains with it. We do not now propose to go into the general subject of planting, pruning, and managing raspberries, but simply to throw out a few hints that may be of practical value at the present time.

Raspberries require very rich land, and it is not too late to fork in some well-rotted manure between the rows. If this cannot be obtained, sow about three pounds of some good artificial manure to the square rod, and work it into the soil with a pronged hoe. A spade should never be used among raspberries. Keep the ground as clean and mellow as possible. Weeds pump up large quantities of water out of the soil. Suffer none to grow. And remember that a raspberry sucker that is not needed is simply a *weed*, and should be treated accordingly. You want four strong suckers to each plant to form canes for next year. All the rest, unless needed to form new beds, should be killed as soon as they show themselves. This is a very important point in raising large, delicious raspberries. As dry weather approaches, the land having been repeatedly stirred to kill weeds, mulch the ground thickly with the clippings of the lawn or other material, to prevent the evaporation of moisture.—*Agriculturist.*

HAVE you ever bought your clothing of S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton.

Old Maids Good and Amiable.—A quaint and gallant writer of some fifty years ago, says: "I love an old maid—I do not speak of an individual, but of the species—I use the singular number, as speaking of a singularity in humanity. An old maid is not merely an antiquarian, she is an antiquity; not merely a record of the past, but of the very past itself, she has escaped a great change, and sympathises not in the ordinary mutations of mortality. She inhabits a little eternity of her own. She is Miss from the beginning of the chapter to the end. I do not like to hear them called Mistress, as is sometimes the practice, for that looks and sounds like the resignation of despair, a voluntary extinction of hope. I do not know whether marriages are made in heaven: some people say they are, but I am almost sure old maids are. There is something about them that is not of earth, earthly. They are spectators of the world, not adventurers or ramblers; perhaps guardians; we say nothing of tatlers. They are predestinated to be what they are. They owe not the singularity of their condition to any lack of beauty, wisdom, wit, or good temper; there is no accounting for it but on the principle of fatality. I have known many old maids, and of all not one that has not possessed as many good and amiable qualities as ninety and nine out of a hundred of my married acquaintances. Why, then are they single? It is their fate!

GREEN apples and unripe fruit will soon appear on our streets, and as a natural consequence, obituary notices about "we had a little one," will become more plentiful. But nevertheless, the sale of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Children's clothing goes on at the clothing store of S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton.

Military Organization.—A report of inspection of the Schools.—A circular, has just been issued from the Department of Schools in reference to the annual examination of schools in which soldiers' orphans receive instruction. The vacations this year will commence on Monday, July 22. Previous to that time the Superintendent and State officers will make the examinations. They have prepared a programme of visits from which we extract the following in regard to our own and neighboring schools.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Allegheny, Wednesday, July 3.

St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Friday, July 5.

Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 6, a. m.

Home of the Friendless, Allegheny, Saturday, July 6 a., m.

At Philipsburg, Beaver county, Wednesday, July 17.

At Mercer; Mercer county, Friday July 8.

Inspector Cornforth will attend—

At Uniontown, Fayette county, Monday, July 8.

At Dayton, Armstrong county, Wednesday, July 10.

At Titusville, Crawford county, Friday, July 12.

The examinations will commence daily at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, lady Inspector, will attend a number of the examinations at the schools, and invitations to be present will be extended to his excellency, Governor Geary and the Board of State Charities.

An exhibition of industrial skill and a military drill will form a feature of the examinations. The examinations will be as heretofore, public; and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite specially the presence of directors and teachers of common schools; members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors and such other citizens of the several localities as may interested themselves in the work of founding our orphan children.

Sewing Girls have many things to endure then. Their hours are not always true, and a servant girl seemed taken it out on her mistress. The pantry is kept locked, which implies dishonesty, or the employers belong to the wrong church, and it is very hard to live with infidels. It is written that one girl having been converted to the Baptist form of faith, insisted that those who buried her should also join that denomination. She cited a square inches baptism on another servant. They expostulated, pleading that it was winter, and they did not want to catch cold. It would be much better to wait till spring, and until house-keeping was over. She left.

Neighbor Rutan in Washington County.—The Washington *Review & Examiner*, gives the following account of a part of the proceedings in the Washington county Republican convention held at Washington last week:

On motion, J. W. Donds, Wm. Redd and Hon. John Farrer were appointed Senatorial Conferees; Able Evans, John E. Bell and Maj. John H. Ewing, Congressional Conferees, and D. S. Walker, James Elliott and T. P. Morgan Legislative Conferees.

At this point the Rutan faction attempted to overshaugh Mr. McDonald, the declared choice of the county for Senate, by the introduction of a resolution by W. A. Mickey, Esq., instructing the Senatorial conferees in case the nomination of McDonald should not be practical, to cast their votes for the next highest. This was virtually instructing them to vote for Mr. Rutan, and give rise to quite a lengthy and heated discussion between M. L. A. McCracken Esq., and the mover of the resolution, which discussion developed an unusual current of bitter opposition to Mr. Rutan. Both speakers made use of quite strong language in regard to the other, and there was a general raking up of the old sores made three years ago when the Washington county Radicals were sold out to Mr. Rutan.

Mr. McCracken was was willing to trust the conferees without instructing them. He said it was well known that Mr. Rutan was obnoxious to a large number of the Republicans of the district and that his nomination would be a misfortune. The resolution was nothing but a piece of treachery to pave the way for "laying out" Mr. McDonald. That this was not the first time that Washington county had been sold out, and he hoped the convention would not sanction so transparent a trick.

Mr. Mickey understood why Mr. McCracken opposed Mr. Rutan, as a "burnt child dreads the fire." He hoped the motion would prevail.

Rev. A. R. Anderson, of Scil, offered an amendment instructing the conferees, in case of the failure of N. McDonald, to vote for the candidate that would secure the greatest harmony.

The amendment was jacussed by Messrs. Mickey and Mcracken in a most bitter manner. Mr McCracken said in reply to Mr. Mickey's fling that "a burnt child dreaded there," that he had been "burnt" three ti by this man Rutan, and that he did not propose now to lend his support to the same kind of corruption and trickery he disgraced the Republican party at th time. Mr. Rutan had helped to keep Washington county in a strong Republican district, but for this he deserved credit now as he had taken care to ceive *his pay in advance*. At this point several members seeing where the dussion was leading, and fearing dashing revelations, called for "the qution," when the amendment was votedown and the original resolution adopt

M. McCracken, as chman of the committee on resolutio, introduced a series of resolutions, wh was passed by the few members of remaining quite a number having be tired out by the long discussion, or sced out by fear of forther "war in the wam." The convention finally adjoned, leaving some sore places tha w not only injure the ticket nominated but take years to heal up.

The rumored death of Elmot Brush, formerly of Sheakleyville Mercer county Pa., comes to us in dds, testifying to his death, which occud in Western Kansas, under the most horrible circumstances. Mr. Brush left the county about one year ago for th west, and on taking leave from some lends remarked in a jocular manner th he could and would make his way thrigh the Indian country, as he intended to shoot the "red devils", down alonghis pathway. Remaining in Iowa and ther Western States until about a mont ago, he join ed a party en route to the Rocky Mountains. While passing through Western Kansas they came upon a Indian camp, and whether provoked to the act or otherwise, Brush borrowd a gun from one of his party and sot an Indian squaw. Thereupon the Indians assembled and immediately surrounded the party, demanding as a hostage tat the person who committed the outrage should be delivered into ther hands for punishment. To save the lives of the whole party, Brus was given up and his comrades were compelled to stand by and witness his agonies while he was literally skinned alive. Of course death ensued while the act was being performed, although our informant states that signs of life were still visible after the gory work was ended.—*Greenville Argus.*

No man in business should ever write a business letter without his card printed at the head of his sheet of paper. It is a first-class advertisement, and prevents numberless mistakes.

There are now four candidates for Congress in this District, viz.: Wm. Henry, Dr. J. W. Wallace, Wm. S. Moore and Capt. J. B. Donley—one from each of the four counties comprising the district. No time, we believe, has yet been agreed upon for a District conference.

Murder and Suicide.—On Monday evening of last week, the coroner of Washington county, Pa., held an inquest at Hamlin Station, on the Panhandle railroad, on the bodies of the two men killed near that place early on Sunday morning, John O'Donnell, the engineer of the locomotive that ran over the men, on his oath said that on Sunday morning, while he was running his engine to Dennison, with no cars attached, as he approached Hamlin's water-tank, the morning being very foggy, he observed an obstruction on the track, but not until it was too late to stop. At the first glimpse he obtained there appeared to be but one body on the track, but getting nearer he saw two men, one of whom raised himself upon his elbows, looked calmly at the swiftly approaching death, and then laid down again, his head over one rail and his feet extending across the other. The smallest man was struck first and rolled over several times, and becoming entangled in the machinery was dragged a considerable distance to the railway crossing, where it was let by the wheels of the engine in a terribly mangled condition. The head of the other man was cut off as though it had been severed by a knife, and both feet were taken off near the ankles. Otherwise the body was not mutilated. A pass book was found on the body of the smaller man, and it contained the name of Wm. M. Lloyd, with an order on somebody for two dollars, and a memorandum stating that payment had been refused. A ticket on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Zanesville to Patakala was also found, and a passage ticket on the steamboat R. C. Gray, a comb, a short lead pencil, and all the pockets were full of shelled corn. The other man's clothes were searched, but nothing that could lead to his identification was found. The telegraph operator at Hamlin station testified that the men had called at his office during the night for a drink of water, saying that they were anxious to get to Pittsburgh as soon as possible. The inquest elicited a singular fact that gives rise to much speculation. Near where the men were killed a revolver was found, two chambers of which were empty, and bore evidence of recent discharge. Lloyd's body, although taken up immediately after the engine had left, was cold and indicated that life had been extinct for some time. It is generally supposed that the unknown man first shot and killed Lloyd, then laid his body across the rail and took his place beside it, calmly awaiting death. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, exonerating Mr. O'Donnell, the engineer, from all blame.

Scolding.—Scolding is mostly a habit. There is not much meaning to it. It is often the result of nervousness, and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tired, or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forthwith he commence finding fault with everything and everybody in reach.

Scolding is a habit very easily formed It is astonishing how one can indulge in it at all becomes addicted to it and confirmed in it. It is an unreasonable and unreasoning habit. Persons who once get in the habit of scolding always find something to scold about. If there was nothing else, they would fall a scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at. It is an extremely dangerous habit. The constant rumbling of distant thunder, one's window, would be less disquieting.

The habit is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain, in a short time, to affect all the members. If one of them begins always finding fault about something, or nothing, the others are apt very soon to take it up, and a very unnecessary bedlam is created.

People in the country more readily fall into the habit of scolding than people in town. We suppose it is because they have less to occupy and divert their attention. Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live more in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system and the health in general; and it may be, partly, that their natures are more susceptible, and their sensitiveness more easily wounded. Women are sometimes called divine, but a scolding woman never seems divine. But we will say no more on the subject, or some pretty creature may feel inclined to scold us for what we say about scolding.

Settled.—It will be seen by the notice of the proceedings of the Washington county Republican Convention, that the Convention has "settled" the nomination for State Senator in that district so far as in its power by instructing their Conferees to vote for J. S. Rutan esq. on second ballot. Should not this arrangement satisfy the Beaver County politicans for this year? And as Washington and Greene counties have furnished the Republican candidates and Representatives in Congress since this county has enjoyed that privilege, should they not concede us the Congressional candidate now?—LAWRENCE JOURNAL.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday night last, during a storm, Mr. Adam Dumbaugh, who was returning from Harmony to his home in Petersville, this county, came to his death by the upsetting of the wagon in which he was traveling. When found by Mr. Stephen McCormick of this place, the bed of the wagon was lying upon his neck, which was broken. Mr. Dumbaugh was an aged citizen and respectable farmer of our county, and his sudden loss has brought grief to a large number of relatives and acquaintances.—BUTLER CITIZEN.

Lemon Cake.—Two cups of flour, two of sugar, six eggs, six tablespoonfuls of butter, four of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tarter, sifted with the flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Beat all well together, and bake in two loaves. For the jelly to use with it, take three fourths of a pound of sugar, one-fourth of a pound of butter, six eggs, the rind of three lemons grated, and the juice. Beat the sugar, butter and eggs thoroughly together, and set in a dish of hot water until heated, then add the grated lemon and juice; stir until thick enough, and quite smooth, then split the cake and put the jelly in while warm. It is very delicious.

The Monongahela Navigation Company design putting a chute in dam No. 1 this summer to facilitate the passage of coal. This "chute" is an entirely new thing, which was lately patented by Capt. John A. Wood of Pittsburgh. If the experiment proves profitable it will be adopted at all the dams on the river.

Punishment.—A gentleman who was a mighty hunter was plagued with a degenerate son, who manifested no great predilection for his father's pursuits. One day he exclaimed in the bitterness of his mortification, "Oh, my Tom, if you're not gettin' perfectly worthless; you'll neither hunt nor fish. I'll be hanged if I don't send you to school."

Sabbath-morning Services.—On last Sabbath morning a very large audience assembled in the M. E. Church at this place to witness the dedicatory services of the new M. E. Church recently erected in Beaver. The audience was composed of a large number of the leading church members of all the various denominations of Beaver and vicinity. Bishop Simpson of the M. E. Church preached the morning sermon, which was listened to with marked attention by all

SELECT MISCELLANY.

Jurisdiction of Justices.

At the request of a number of Justices of the Peace in this county, we re-publish the act giving criminal jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace; also the supplement extending the same to Beaver county. Justices are reminded that the sections as numbered below refer to the Pamphlet Laws of 1861:

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE MODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN ERIE AND UNION COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the several Justices of the Peace of the county of Erie and Union, be and are hereby authorized to hold monthly courts, with jurisdiction to hear and determine, in the manner hereinafter provided, the several offences and misdemeanors mentioned in the thirtieth, thirty-first, forty-fourth, forty-sixth, sixty-ninth, seventy-second, ninety-seventh, one hundred and third, one hundred and twelfth, one hundred and fortieth, one hundred and forty-eighth, one hundred and fifty-second sections of the act of the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one housand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

SEC. 2. That whenever any person shall be brought before a justice on a warrant issued by said justice, founded on the oath or information of the party aggrieved, the complaint or information shall be fully read aloud in the hearing of the defendant or party accused; and if the defendant shall plead guilty to the charge against him, the justice shall proceed to inquire into the circumstances of the case, so far as he shall think best for a proper understanding of the defendant's guilt, and shall proceed to pass sentence upon the defendant, which sentence shall have the full force and effect of a sentence pronounced by the court of quarter session in like cases, and the defendant shall be committed to the jail of the county until the sentence be complied with.

SEC. 3. If the defendant shall plead not guilty to the offense charged, and shall at the same time signify his determination to be tried by a jury of six, before the said justice, the justice shall make an entry to that effect upon his docket, and the defendant shall then enter into recognizance with good and sufficient surety or surieties, conditioned for his appearance before the said justice, at the ensuing monthly session, and not to depart without leave until discharged according to law; but if the defendant shall not enter into such recognizance as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the constable to keep him or her safely, until duly discharged by course of law, and in either case the justice shall proceed to the trial of the cause, in the manner pointed out in the following sections of this act; but if the defendant shall not signify his or her determination to be tried before said justice, the justice shall proceed with the said defendant as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. Whenever a defendant shall signify his or her determination to be tried by a jury of six, before the justice of the peace, for any of the offences of which a justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction according to the provisions of the first section of this act, in the manner pointed out in the foregoing section, the said justice upon such demand, is hereby required to continue the cause to the ensuing monthly court, and to issue a *venire*, directed to any constable of the proper borough, city, or township, where the said cause is to be tried, commanding him to summon six good and lawful men, citizens of said township, city, or borough, and having the qualifications of electors therein, who shall be in nowise of kin to either defendant or complainant, nor in any manner interested, who shall be chosen as follows, to wit: The justice shall write in a pannel the names of eighteen persons, from which the defendant or his agent or attorney shall strike one name, the complainant or prosecutor one, and so on alternately until each shall have stricken six names; and the remaining six shall constitute the jury, to be and appear before such justice at the time to which said cause shall have been adjourned, to serve as a jury for the trial of such cause: *Provided*, that in case either party shall neglect or refuse to aid in striking the jury as aforesaid, the justice shall strike the same in behalf of such party.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of such constable to make service of said *venire*, and to return the same with the names of the persons by him summoned, at the time appointed for the trial of the cause.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the further duty of such constable, to be in attendance on said court, at the time appointed for said trial, and during the progress of the same; and if by reason of challenge for cause, sickness or other disability, the persons whose names shall be returned by the *venire*, or any of them, shall not be empannelled as jurors, the said constable shall fill the panel from the bystanders, as is done by the Sheriffs, in the court of common pleas; and the said constable shall be allowed for his attendance on said court, one dollar per day, to be taxed in the bill of costs; and at the close of the trial the jury shall be conducted by the constable to some private and convenient place where they may deliberately and without interruption consult upon their verdict.

SEC. 7. That the competence and credibility of witnesses, the form of the oath to the jurors and witnesses, and the constable who shall wait upon the jury, shall be the same as in the trial of the same offences in the court of quarter sessions, and the jury shall have the same jurisdiction and control over the payment of costs; *Provided*, That the county shall in no case be liable for either the prosecutor's or the defendant's bill of costs; and the justice, in case the jury shall, by their verdict, direct that the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the whole or any part of the costs, shall proceed to pass sentence accordingly, and the party who shall be thus sentenced, shall be committed until the sentence be complied with.

SEC. 8. That exclusive upon all questions of fact involved therein, and no writ of *certiorari* or of error or appeal, shall be allowed for the review of such case of fact so tried by the jury, and in case the proceedings shall be removed to a higher court upon *certiorari* or otherwise, the district attorney shall thereafter conduct the proceedings in behalf of the commonwealth, and his fees shall be the same as upon the indictments formed by the grand jury; to be taxed and paid as the other costs of the case; and if the proceedings shall be reversed on any *certiorari* or writ of error, sued out on behalf of the defendant, on account of any defect in the statement of the offence with which the party is charged, the court shall send the proceedings back to the justice for a new trial, and direct the district attorney and sworn to by the prosecutor, and thereupon the defendant shall be required to enter his plea to such amended information or accusation, and thereupon the new trial shall proceed before the justice as on the former meaning.

SEC. 9. That whenever the jury shall render a verdict of guilty, the justice shall proceed to pass sentence upon the defendant according to law, and with the like effects as if the defendant had plead guilty or then convicted in the court of quarter sessions; and any sentence of imprisonment which may be imposed, shall only be inflicted in the jail of the proper county; and all the fines imposed shall be collected and paid into the school fund of the school district in which the offence was committed, and it shall be the duty of the justice to receive the amount of the fine and pay it into the treasury of the proper district, and any neglect to pay the same as aforesaid shall be considered a misdemeaner in office.

SEC. 10. That in all cases which shall be tried by a jury under the provisions of this act, the justice of the peace trying the same shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, and each juror shall be entitled to fifty cents per day, to be taxed as costs.

SEC. 11. That when any person shall be summoned to attend as a juror, and shall fail to attend at the time and place specified in the *venire*, having no reasonable excuse to assign for such a failure every such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, for which fine the justice of the peace shall render judgment in the name of the commonwealth, and issue execution therefor, and when collected shall pay the same into the township, borough or city school treasury, for the use of the common schools therein.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY.
Speaker of the Senate pro tem.

APPROVED—The first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

A. G. CURTIN.

An Act to extend to Beaver County the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Erie and Union counties," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Erie and Union counties," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, be and the same are here by extended to the County of Beaver.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the fees allowed justices of the peace in Section tenth of the act aforesaid, said justices are hereby authorized to charge one dollar and fifty cents in all cases which shall be tried by a jury under the provisions of said act.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN.
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The 21st day of February, A. D. 1872.

JOHN W. GEARY.

WHIPPING IN VIRGINIA.

Exercise of the Worst Relic of Barbarism and Slavery—Two Negroes Receive Twenty Stripes Each—How the Operation was Performed—Stoical Indifference of the Offenders—An Ex-Hangman Applies the Lash.

A Richmond, Va., correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing of date June 15th, gives the following account of the whipping of two negroes in the yard of the jail attached to Henrico county Court House: Two poor degraded negroes were subjected to the punishment of the lash at the whipping post, for a small theft committed in the county. The names of the victims to this relic of mediæval barbarity and torture were B. Mosely and Benjamin King, both honored names among the chivalry of old Virginia. They were sentenced yesterday by the Court presided over by Judge Minor, to receive twenty lashes each on the bare back, well laid on. The morning papers announced that the whipping would take place at ten o'clock. Your correspondent never having witnessed the operations of that peculiar institution, the whipping post, was on hand at the hour and requested permission to witness the revolting spectacle, which was granted without hesitation. When I reached the Court House I found the Judge there, surrounded by some half dozen deputy sheriffs and Court House loiterers, such as are always to be found in the vicinity of every temple of justice in the land, from Maine to Texas. Judge Minor is a very youthful and handsome man, with an empty sleeve, having lost an arm in the "Lost Cause." He was examining the scourge which had been prepared for the occasion, and discussing its merits. It was a simple strap of heavy harness leather, about two feet long and two inches wide. It was nailed into a small pine handle. This was the whip.

Deputy Sheriff Walsh was selected to execute the sentence of the law in this case. There were only six spectators in all, and they were members of the press and officers of the court. The outer iron gate was unlocked and we entered the inner enclosure of the jail. Deputy Walsh carried the strap, the instrument of torture, while another had two pairs of handcuffs, and a third stood by to count the blows. The door of the cell, an iron grating, was thrown open, and one of the negroes,

THE TALLEST WAS BROUGHT OUT.

He was clad in rags and horribly filthy. This was B. W. Mosely. He is about twenty-five years of age, over six feet in hight, powerfully built and strong and muscular. He had a dull and stupid countenance, semi idiotic in expression, and looked around with an air of stolid indifference. He was perfectly obedient to command, however, and although it was reported he declared that no white man should whip him he offered no resistance. Deputy Walsh took him up to the grated door and ordered him to put his hands through between the bars. This was the whipping-post—the substitute rather. They have a regular one in Chesterfield, the adjoining county. Mosely put his hands through, and they were secured by a pair of handcuffs. One of the deputies then said to him,

JUST SHUT YOUR EYES AND GRIN,

and you'll not feel it at all."

This deputy was really a kind hearted man, and really felt for the poor fellow. Indeed they were all full of sympathy, and did not at all relish the beastly business. The back was then bared from the shoulders.

"Ready," said Walsh, as he brandished the scourge. Count the blows."

And the first fell with terrible force on the bare, black loins, turning them almost white. The poor victim squirmed and writhed, ups in shrank, but after blow fell dare back. He counted them as fast as they came, as he writhed and seemed to be on the point of crying out when the twentieth was called and the deputy desisted. He had not whimpered, however, nor did he tremble in the least from first to last; but he evidently suffered the most intense agony. He was freed from the grating and allowed to put on his clothes.

OFFENDER NO. 2 IS STRIPPED

There was only a slight intermission in the performance, when the curtain was rung up for the next act. The other negro was brought out, this proved to be King. He was quite a dwarf in stature, apparently less than five feet high, and about twenty-five years of age; compactly built, stout and with very thick heavy African lips. His countenance seemed equally idiotic in expression. He did not speak a word, but put his hands between the bars and allowed them to be fastened with the handcuffs. His back was bared in the manner before described, and the operation began. The little fellow bore it well, but his face was horribly contracted, the twenty lashes being well laid on. The little one was then cast loose, looking very sheepish, and made some remark, at which his companion laughed, and the show being over for the day, we left the jail yard.

This is the first case of the kind in Richmond since the revival of the whipping post. Judge Minor thinks it a humane way to deal with small offenders, but others say it is not only cruel and barbarous, but disgusting, if not ridiculous. There is something solemn and impressive about an execution either by hanging or shooting, but the whipping post has not one redeeming quality. The Judge said it was harvest time, and to send them to jail would be to deprive the farmers of their assistance in the field. It may become common here, but it cannot fail to have a brutalizing effect upon those who witness it or those who inflict the degrading punishment. It is surprising that Virginia, which boasts the oldest and best civilization in the United States, should cling to this barbarous custom of the days of slavery. She seems to be fond of her relics, no matter how repugnant they may be to Christianity and civilization.

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